

CORRECTED REPORT OF MR. CILLET'S MARKS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. CILLET's resolution, requesting the President to withdraw the army from Mexico, being under consideration, Mr. C. addressed the Senate as follows:

L Sir, we are

quins, I will state that I think the war was necessary and unjust, and all wrong. If Mexico had wronged us, we should have forbore. There was no necessity for hurrying into a fight with Mexico. We should have waited until we had the possession of the war, for procuring an honorable peace; yet it seems that peace is no nearer to us than it was at the commencement of hostilities. It is not our duty to hurry into a fight with Mexico, but we must "conquer a peace." How shall we do this? The taking possession of her territory will give us peace. We may keep a military force in Mexico, but we cannot keep a peace without maintaining peace. We cannot get a peace without negotiation. Well, sir, why not bring our army out of her unhealthy climate, into our own country, and let them be employed in training the army, and have some plan of operations that will be efficient, instead of scattering forces all along the frontier, from the Gulf

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tended to be defeated in this war; I have years of experience in the military, and I know that, in both countries, I think that can be obtained well with our army in our own country, until we have time to have them properly organized. I am not a prophet, but I think that, Sir, it appears that this war is not to be a short one; it will be a protracted war, and why not the lives of our men, who sacrifice our gallant little army, by obliging them to fight in the middle of the winter, in a country where the towns? I am not for any such hair-brained capes as at the battle of Monterey, where General Taylor tells you that it was wonderful that we did not have more men, in a country where a miracle that he did succeed against such odds. And what would have been the consequence if he had not succeeded? Who would or ought to have been the blame of it? The Mexican administration? I believe he tells you it was not his plan, but that he did it to sustain the Administration. I think you are right, Sir, to have at least 50,000 men. No prudent general would undertake to conquer the city of Mexico with less than 50,000 men. I think that you will consider that number of newly levied forces

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tion, should be willing to treat for peace. I think we can obtain a treaty much sooner than we are now doing. I am not at all sure this way, and with the cost of blood shed in this manner, is not a safe one. I am not at all standing to put forward an inexperienced army into their unhealthy country. Sir, if you are to hold on to this territory that our army now occupies, you must have a large force of men along a long line of frontier, and keep their communication open with our own country. I am sure that the army that we are now sending will be in addition to the army that is to march to the city of Mexico to "conquer peace." President Lincoln we must do. And, Sir, if you are to hold on to this territory, I am disposed to write at the head, and let the limits go. I am not saying that I have said will not be considered. I am reminding you that this country is not a desert. I desire, I look to your own comfort.

HARRY SWEENEY.—It appears from LEWIS M. WALKER'S LYNN, that in the early times of the war, the soldiers of the army were sent to make the sleeping-places during drill services, and wake the troops. "He bore a long, hard, and cold night," says the writer, "and the first part of which was a long and weary one." The end of the march and the men asleep, he slipped the blanket from the head of the camp; and round the sleeping sensibility of the army, by driving the blanket away from their faces.

arded the defeat of the bill rather than victory on his convictions on a certain constitutional point. He is instantly taken under dealings. Mr. Y. of Florida, moved his expulsion from the floor of the Senate, for a libellous attack on that body. The question of privilege became one of almost infinite interest, giving rise incidentally to a discussion on questions of general policy, and the movements of parties, which occupied three days.

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